

Trust-based local and social recommendation

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Context

Collaborative Filtering Recommender Systems

- ☰ Data management
 - Where are the data?
 - Privacy
- ☰ Architecture
 - Data decentralization
 - P2P

Recommender System purely local

- ⇒ No global knowledge on ratings
- ⇒ User-centric data management

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- 1 State of the art
- 2 Social recommendation
 - Proposition
 - Example
 - CoTCoDepth Scorer
- 3 Evaluation
 - Campaign
 - Results
- 4 Conclusion

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Brief state of the art

Trust-based Recommender Systems

- ≡ MoleTrust [Massa2007]
 - trust propagation
- ≡ RandomWalk [Jamali2009]
 - purely local
- ≡ TrustWalker [Jamali2009]
 - default scores based on item similarity

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Communication

Solely based on links in the social network

- ≡ No new link in the social network
- ≡ Trust and similarity weight scores
- ≡ Only friends may share data

P2P style communication

- ≡ 1 peer = 1 user (*aka* actor)
- ≡ 1 link = 1 explicit social link

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Predict scores through the social network

- ≡ If there is a rating on the item, return it
- ≡ Otherwise ask friends
- ≡ Who will ask their friends
- ≡ ...

→ Up to depth k

~~Trust propagation~~ ⇒ Score propagation

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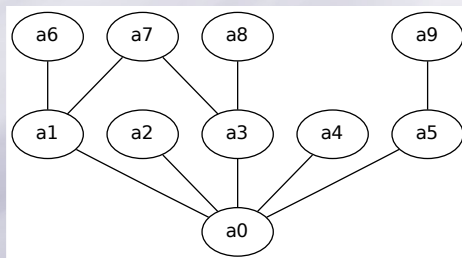
→ Up to depth k

~~Trust propagation~~ ⇒ Score propagation

Example

a0	a1	a2	a3	a4	a5	a6	a7	a8	a9
X	0.2	⊥	⊥	0.8	⊥	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.1

(a) Actors' ratings on item i_0



(b) Social network

Figure : Social network and ratings example centered around a_0

Score propagation example

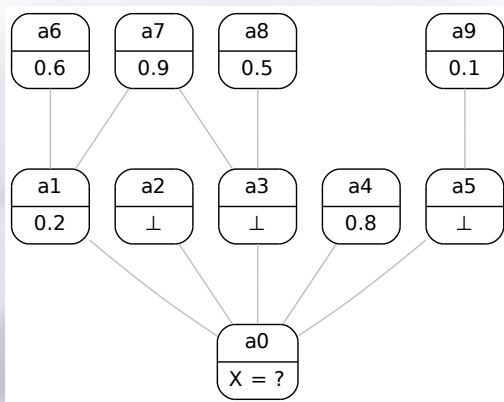


Figure : k -Depth Social Scoring Example with $k = 2$

Score propagation example

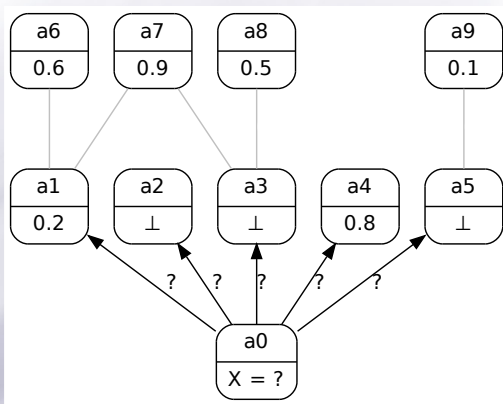


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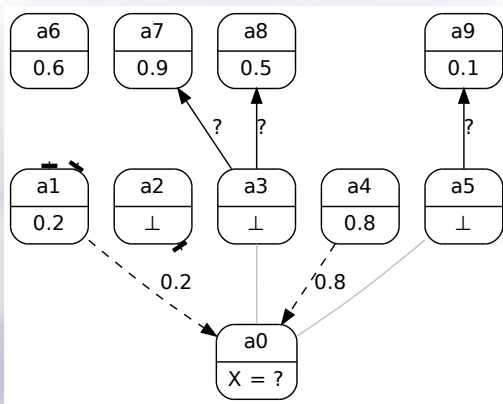


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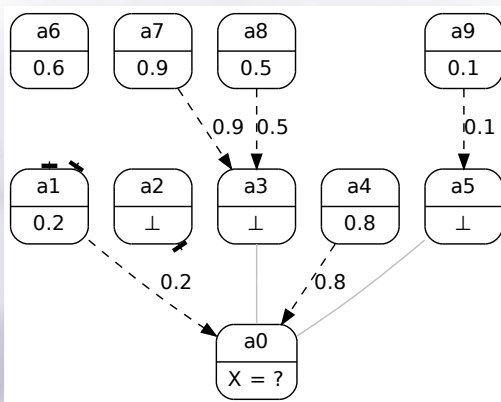


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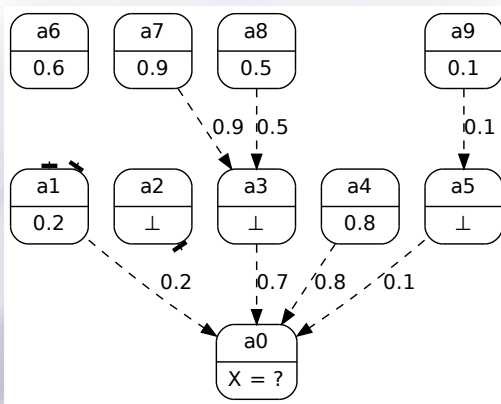


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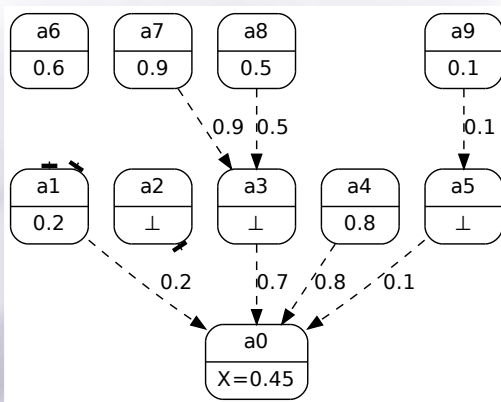


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Algorithm

$$\mathcal{F}_{a,i,\omega}^k = \{f \in F_a | s_k(f, i) \neq \perp \wedge \omega_{a,f} \neq 0\} \quad (1)$$

$$s_k(a, i) = \begin{cases} r_{a,i} & \text{if } \exists r_{a,i} \\ \frac{\sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{a,i,\omega}^{k-1}} \omega_{a,f} \times s_{k-1}(f, i)}{\sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{a,i,\omega}^{k-1}} \omega_{a,f}} & \text{if } \nexists r_{a,i} \wedge \mathcal{F}_{a,i,\omega}^{k-1} \neq \emptyset \\ \text{default}(a, i) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

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ω coefficient

☰ Trust

→ Defined by actors on friends

☰ Correlation (*aka* similarity)

→ Computed by the system between friends

☰ Confidence

→ On the prediction accuracy

→ Propagated with scores

→ Recomputed by each actor

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Default score

If no score computed, return (or not) a default score

- ≡ Improve coverage on sparse datasets
- ≡ Add some randomness

Default score computation:

- ≡ Local strategy: \bar{r}_a
- ≡ Anonymous strategy: \bar{r}_i

$$P(\text{default}(a, i) \neq \perp) = P_{\text{default}}$$

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CoTCoDepth

Confident Trust Correlative k -Depth Social Scorer

Propagation up to $k = 3$ in the social network:

$$\equiv \text{CoTCoD3: } \text{default}(a, i) = \perp$$

$$\equiv \text{CoTCoD3}_a: \text{default}(a, i) = \bar{r}_a$$

$$\equiv \text{CoTCoD3}_{ia}: \text{default}(a, i) = \begin{cases} \bar{r}_i & \text{if } \exists \bar{r}_i \\ \bar{r}_a & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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Campaign

Epinions dataset¹ extracted by [Richardson2002]:

- “weakly connected”: less than 5 friends
- “fairly connected”: 5 to 9 friends
- “highly connected”: 10 or more friends

Leave-one-out campaign

- One rating at a time

¹www.epinions.com

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Coverage by actors connectivity

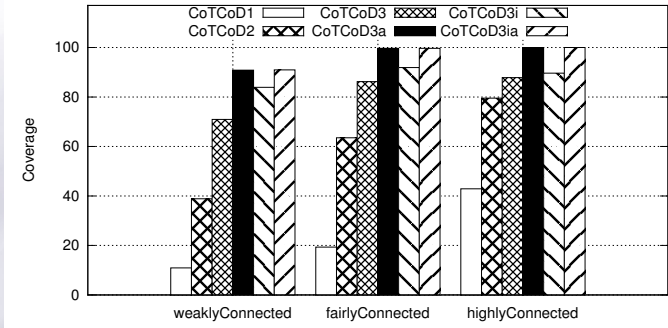


Figure : Coverage of CoTCoDepth scorers

Comparison with existing approaches

Method	Precision	Cov.	F_1	Knowledge
MoleTrust3	0.725	77.25	0.748	extended-local
RandomWalk3	0.682	53.44	0.599	local
CoTCoD3	0.712	77.25	0.741	local
TrustWalker3	0.727	85.99	0.788	local + global
CoTCoD3 _a	0.723	90.50	0.804	local
CoTCoD3 _{ia}	0.730	90.56	0.809	local + anonymous

Table : Results for all actors on Epinions

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Conclusion

Local Recommender System

- ≡ Only friends share data
- ≡ Score propagation
- ≡ Users manage their own profiles
- ≡ P2P compliant

Features

- ≡ Trust and local similarity
- ≡ Confidence on scores
- ≡ Default scores

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Features

- Trust and local similarity
- Confidence on scores
- Default scores

Perspectives

On our recommendation approach

- ≡ Content-based
- ≡ Extended similarity
- ≡ Public profiles (experts)
- ≡ ω coefficient depending on the item category

P2P architecture

- ≡ Limit network usage (friends subsets)
- ≡ Disconnections
- ≡ Cache

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Thanks for your attention...

Bibliography

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[Massa2007] Paolo Massa and Paolo Avesani.

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Campaign

Epinions statistics:

- ≡ 47 000 users
- ≡ 104 000 items
- ≡ 586 000 ratings
- ≡ 509 000 trust values

Views:

- ≡ “weakly connected”: 47 % of actors, 22 % of ratings
- ≡ “fairly connected”: 11 % of actors, 12 % of ratings
- ≡ “highly connected”: 18 % of actors, 57 % of ratings

Metrics

- ≡ Coverage: proportion of predicted ratings regarding all ratings to predict
- ≡ Precision: precision metric based on the RMSE (Root Mean Square Error)
- ≡ F1-Measure: combination of the coverage and the precision

$$Precision = 1 - \frac{RMSE}{range}$$

$$\text{with } RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^N (p_n - r_n)^2}{N}}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \times Precision \times Coverage}{Precision + Coverage}$$

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Precision

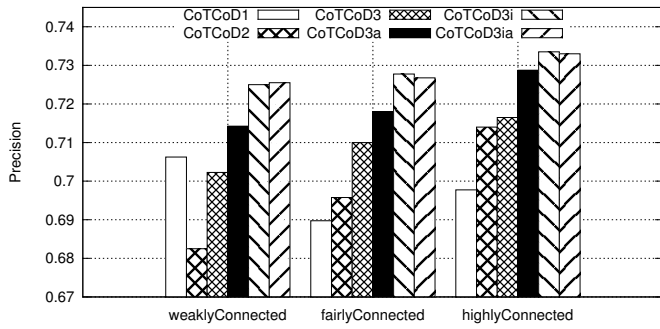
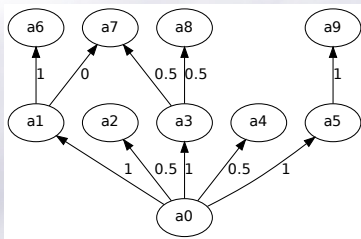


Figure : Precision of CoTCoDepth scorers

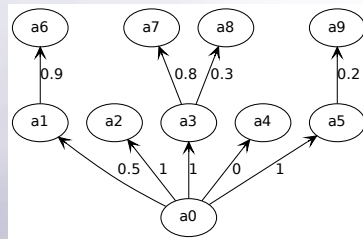
Comparison with existing approaches: cold start users

Method	Precision	Cov.	F_1	Knowledge
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RandomWalk3	0.678	37.74	0.485	local
CoTCoD3	0.701	50.51	0.587	local
TrustWalker3	0.678	67.50	0.677	local + global
CoTCoD3 _a	0.713	65.05	0.681	local
CoTCoD3 _{ia}	0.724	65.48	0.688	local + anonymous

Table : Results for cold start users on Epinions

ω example

(a) Friends' trust network



(b) Friends' similarity network

Figure : Trust and similarity networks

Default score

$P_{default}$ is the probability to return a defined default score

$$P(\text{default}(a, i) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{r}_a \\ \bar{r}_i \end{array} \right\}) = P_{default} \quad (3)$$

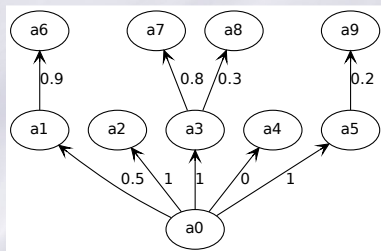
$$P(\text{default}(a, i) = \perp) = (1 - P_{default}) \quad (4)$$

In our experimentations : $P_{default} = 0.02$

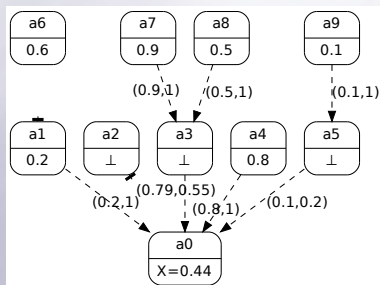
Confidence

$$c_{a,i} = \frac{\sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{a,i,\omega}^k} \omega_{a,f} \times c_{f,i}}{|\mathcal{F}_{a,i,\omega}^k|}$$

$$\omega_{a,f}^{(c)} = \omega_{a,f} \times c_{f,i}$$



(a) Similarity network



(b) Score propagation

Figure : Confidence Example